there has been rampant corruption. We know it; many people' come to us; everybody comes here; they want gas connec-tions, they want gas dealership, etc. And people here say, go to the Oil Selection Board.. But they come back and tell us of the rempant corruption; without passing any money, no dealership is given there. I think that the Oil Selection Board should be scrapped. In view of the various complaints received and the demand now made in the House, would the' honourable Minister kindly revert back to the old system of dealership being awarded by the oil companies who know the system?

SHRI BRAHM DUTT: I have to submit that complaints of this nature were received in the past also. I have looked into the files for complaints of corruption, of taking money, and I have found from the records that there is no complaint. Even if the Minister himself makes the selection, if the industry has a selection committee, even then such complaints are bound to arise. We, therefore, thought, it is our thinking as at present, that this is the better way.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will you please at least consider the suggestion?

SHRI BRAHM DUTT; We always consider suggestions.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: I did not quite get the answer. If there are any complaints, are they referred to the Committee itself? How many complaints have you received so far and what action has been taken?

SHRI BRAHM DUTT: I do not have the exact number of complaints but I can tell you the nature of complaints. There are about eight or nine tyeps of som-laints received from those people who do not get their allotment. In tome formalities have not been fulfilled. For each allotment there are ten to eleven applications. Naturally only one application can be selected for allotment and the rest are bound to. be ejected. We are trying to avoid any scope for complaints;.

Merger of small and Competitive Companies

*167. SHRI KAILASH PATI MISHRA: t
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE;

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of public " sector companies which suffered losses last year and, by how much in each case, and what Were the performance targets fixed for each one of them for the current year;

'(b) whether there is any proposal to merge small and mutually competitive companies into big holding compaines to improve performance and ensure noninterference from bureaucracy and giving them greater freedom for commercial results; if so, the steps taken in this egard so far; and

(c) the performance targets fixed for the above units for the current and the next year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. K. K. TEWARY): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

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fThe question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Kailash Pati Mishra.,

Statement

Names of Public Sector Companies which suffered losses in 1985-86 *alongwith performance targets for* 1986-87

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Enterprises	Actual net loss for 1985-86	Performance target for 1986-87 Profit(+) Loss (—)
1	2	3	4
	Steel		
1	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	—490	—498
2	The Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	—6099	—3903
	Minerals & Matals		
3	Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd.	—2117	—2191
4	Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.	—7738	—5298
5	Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	—419	—1609
6	Bharat Refaractories Ltd.	—395	—861
7	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	—2771	—1861
8	India Fibricks & Insulation Company Ltd.	—279	—199
9	Manganese Ore (India) Ltd.	—10	—5
	Coal		
10	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	—13994	—22202
11	Central Coalfiedls Ltd.	—8325	+799
12	Eastern Coalfiels Ltd.	—6997	—13912
13	Western Coalfields Ltd.	—9905	+1031
	Chemicals, Fertilizers & Pharmaceuticals		
14	Cement Corpn of India Ltd.	—1236	+540
15	The Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.	—12938	—4704
16	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	—811	—481
17	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	—396	+247
18	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	—17	—9
19	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	—3241	—2473
20	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	—760	+606

1	2	3	
21	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	—3	included in Sl. No. 18
22	Smith Stanistreet & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	—135	+5
23	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	—7156	—4145
24	Indian Medicine Pharmaceutical Corpn. Ltd.	—5	0
25	Maharashtra Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	—50	+22
26	Goa Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	—35	N. A.
27	Punjab Maize Products Ltd.	—201	N. A.
28	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	—590	—570
29	Bengal Immunity Ltd.	—315	—245
	Heavy Engineering		
30	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	—1214	—471
31	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	—6941	—2962
32	Jessop & Co. Ltd.	—169	+35
33	Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn. Ltd.	—1230	—337
34	Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Ltd.	—312	—207
35	Weighbird (India) Ltd.	—85	included in Sl. No. 34.
	Medium & Light Engineering		
36	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	—43	+106
37	Piecco Lawrie Ltd.	—420	—504
38	Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.	—252	—132
39	National Instruments Ltd.	—234	—180
40	Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	— 698	— 348
41	Semi-Conductor Complex Ltd.	— 224	— 69
	Transportation Equipment		
42	General Inland Water Tpt Corpn Ltd.	— 1446	— 93
43	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	— 864	— 791
44	Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd.	— 789	— 1320
45	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	— 3098	— 959
46	Mazagon Dock Ltd.	— 3898	N.A.
47	Scooter India Ltd.	— 1642	— 1315

1	2	3	4
48	Cycle Corpn. of India Ltd.	—767	—397
49	National Bicycle Corpn. of India Ltd.	—496	—274
50	Hooghly Dock & Port Engineers Ltd.	—55	+12
	Consumer Goods		
51	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	—2247	—6211
52	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Company Ltd.	—2307	Included in Sl. No. 51.
53	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	—505	—305
54	The Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd.	—513	included in Sl. No. 51
55	Rehabilitation Industries Corpn, Ltd.	—637	—631
56	Tannery & Footwear Corpn. of India Ltd.	—929	—847
57	Hooghly Printing Company Ltd	—17	N. A.
58	National Jute manufactures Company Ltd.	—4230	—1977
59	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	—100	included in Sl. No. 51.
60	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	—736	—423
	Agro-based Industries		
61	State Farms Corpn. of India Ltd.	—158	+27
62	Hoolungooree Tea Company Ltd.	—8	—20
63	The Mim Tea Company Ltd.	—2	—1
64	North Eastern National Agricultural Marketing Corpn Ltd	—12	N. A.
	Textiles		
65	NTC (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Mahe). Ltd.	—1111	—1069
66	NTC (Delhi, Punjab & Rajasthan) Ltd.	—893	—879
67	NTC (Gujarat) Ltd.	—1751	—1008
68	NTC (Madhya Pradesh) Ltd.	—837	—845
69	NTC (Maharashtra north) Ltd.	—1452	—1040
70	NTC (South Maharashtra) Ltd.	—718	—792
71	NTC (Uttar Pradesh) Ltd.	—1271	—2020
72	NTC (West Bangal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa) Ltd	—2634	—1724
73	The British India Corpn. Ltd.	—160	—445

1	2	2	4
74	The Elgin Mills Company Ltd.....	- 1037.	- 1023
75	Cawnpore Textiles Ltd.	- 123	-141
	Trading & Marketing Services		
76	Bharat LeatherCorpn. Ltd...	[-12	+25
77	The Cotton Corpn. of India L; d.....	-1069	—1950
7S	The Handicrafts & Hardlcoms Experts Corpn; of India Ltd.	—69	+10
79	The Jute Corpn. of lndia Ltd.. . . .	-2402	—2490
80	North Eastern Handicrafts & Handloom Development Corpn. Ltd	—31	-26
81	Cardamom Trading Corporation Ltd	-4	N. A
	Transportation Services		
82	The Mogul Line Ltd	— 2073	
83	•Delhi Transport Corpn	— 17692	-21947
84	Vayudoot.	-78	+70
85'	Helicopter Corpn. of Ind if Ltd	—4	—697
	. Contract & Construction Services		
86	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	-87	-65
87	Indian Road Constn. Corpn. Ltd.. . . .	-1392	- 412
	Industrial Development & Tech. Consultancy Services		
88	Engineering Projects (lndia) Ltd.....	—3443	- 1700
	Tourist Services		
89	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd....	-406	-189
	Section 25 Companies		
90	Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corpn. of India	-190	—175

*Since been merged with Shipping Corpn. of lndia Ltd.

(b) The Government have accepted in principle holding companies structure as a framework of organisational structure for public enterprises and in pursuance of this two holding companies—one with headquarters at Calcutta and another with headquarters at Allahabad—have already been set up. They are: —-

(1) Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd., with headquarters at Allahabad

(2) Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd., with headquarters at Calcutta

The details of subsidiary companies under these holding companies are as follows: —

(1) *Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd., Calcutta—*

t (i) Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.
(ii) Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Ltd., and Weighbird (India) Ltd.
(iii) Lagan Jute Machinery Co. Ltd.
(iv) Bharat Wagon & Engineering Co. Ltd.
(v) Burn Standard Company Ltd.
(vi) Jessop & Company Ltd.
(vii) Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.
(viii) Braithwaite Burn, Jessop & Co. Ltd.

(2) *Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd., Allahabad—*

(i) Bharat Heavy -Plate & Vessels Ltd.
(ii) Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd. (iii) Triveni Structurals Ltd. (iv) Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.
(v) Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd. (vi) Bridge and Roof Co. (India) Ltd.

(c) The following are the performance targets fixed for- the individual companies under the two holding companies.

(Rs. in crores)

	Performance targets in terms of net profit (+)/loss (-) Amt.	
	19S6-87	1987-88
1. *Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd., Calcutta*		
Bum Standard Co. Ltd...	(+)2-10	(+)101
Jessop & Co. Ltd	(+)O. 35	(+)0. 80
Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	(+)4. 71	(+)5. 80
Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd.	'. (+)M2	(+)l. 23
Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Ltd.	(+)207	(+)3. 39
Lagan Jute Machinery Co. Ltd.	». '. (+)] • 32	(+)015
2. *Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd., Allahabad.*		
Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	(+)2-06	(+)1. 12
Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels Ltd.	(+)7-97	(+)8. 30
Bridge & Roof Company (India) Ltd.	(+)1 50	(+)0. 90
Triveni Structural Ltd.	(+)0. 84	(+)2. 05
Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	*(—)3. 48*	(+)6-39. (+)015

श्री कैलाश पति मिश्र : सभापति महोदय, सरकार ने जो विवरण प्रस्तुत किया है, 90 प्रतिशत अंडरटेकिंग्ज में से जो अगला टार्गेट है परफार्मेंस का उसमें दिखाया गया है कि कुछ प्राफिट में जायेंगे और बाकी सब घाटे में जायेंगे। 16 अक्तूबर को राज्य मंत्री महोदय का एक आर्टिकल "इंडिया टुडे" में छपा है, हैडिंग है---

If smaller companies are put under bigger ones, the Government will be freed of responsibility of financing them.

साथ ही बारह पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्ज को दो बड़ी संस्थाओं को सौंप देने का विवरण भी इसमें प्रस्तुत किया गया है ।

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सरकार को जब यह समझ में आया कि सारे पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्ज घाटे में चल रहे हैं, उसके बाद से सब के बारे में निर्णय करने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाये हैं या कोई नीति बनाई है क्या ?

दूसरे यह जो दो इंडिविजुअल कम्पनीज को बारह अभी तक सौंप दी गई हैं, क्या इसी प्रकार नब्बे की नब्बे पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्ज को भी किसी न किसी इंडिविजुअल कम्पनी को सौंप देने की नीति सरकार ने स्वीकार कर ली है क्या ?

प्रो० के० के० तिवारी : सभापति महोदय, प्रश्न बहुत साफ है । जैसा कि प्रश्न आपने देखा होगा, सम्मानित सदस्य के मन में कुछ भ्रम है । कई तरह के प्रश्न पूछे हैं । यह जाहिर है कि जिन कम्पनियों में घाटा हुआ है, उन कम्पनियों का जिक्र यहां किया गया है, लेकिन कई कम्पनियों को एक खास कम्पनी को हैंड ओवर करने या उनको सौंपने के प्रश्न में कनफ्यूजन हुआ है । आपने बात की है मर्जर की और सब्सिडियरी स्टेटस की, सरकार ने इंजीनियरिंग सैक्टर की कंपनीज का अध्ययन करवाया और जो निर्णय लिया सरकार ने पब्लिक सैक्टर में जहां घाटे होते थे, जहां-जहां प्रशासनिक प्रश्न थे उनको सुधारने के लिए एक सब्सिडियरी कंपनी और होल्डिंग कंपनी कंसेप्ट का कमेटी ने सुझाव दिया और वह प्रश्न मर्जर का नहीं है, कंपनी मर्ज नहीं की गई, मर्जर का मतलब दूसरा होता है और होल्डिंग कंपनी कंसेप्ट दूसरा होता है, इसलिए सरकार ने उस विशेषज्ञ समिति की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार दो होल्डिंग कंपनीज स्थापित की हैं जो मुख्य करके इंजीनियरिंग से सेक्टर के लिए हैं और दोनों ने काम करना शुरू कर दिया है ।

श्री कैलाश पति मिश्र : सभापति महोदय, जहां एक ओर कहा गया है कि ब्यूरोक्रेट्स की इंटरफीयरेंस नहीं रहेगी और दूसरी ओर होल्डिंग कंपनी के नाम पर भारत भारी उद्योग निगम लि० तथा भारत यंत्र निगम लि० के अंतर्गत 12 पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग्ज को कर दिया गया है, मैं यह प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं कि इन दोनों धारक कंपनियों के प्रबन्धन में भारत सरकार का कितना प्रभाव है और कितना उसका अधिकार है ?

प्रो० के० के० तिवारी : सभापति महोदय, जो आपकी चिंता है कि ब्यरोक्रेसी का इंटरफीयरेंस होता है, खास करके उसी लिए कि सरकार का उसमें कोई भी हस्तक्षेप न हो, नौकरशाही का कोई उसमें हस्तक्षेप न हो, इस लिए ही होल्डिंग कंपनी कंसेप्ट निकाला गया और जितनी उसकी सब्सिडियरीज हैं सरकार का उन से अब कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रहेगा, सरकार सम्बन्ध रखेगी सिर्फ उन होल्डिंग कंपनीज से और जो एक कंपनी उसकी अम्ब्रेला कंपनी एपेक्स बाड़ी होगी और बाकी जो उसकी सब्सिडियरीज कंपनीज होंगी वे सीधे होल्डिंग कंपनी के प्रति जिम्मेवार होंगी । इसलिए सरकार का जो तथाकथित हस्तक्षेप था वह बहुत कम हो गया है । इसलिए अब सरकार का उसमें इंटरफीयरेंस होने का कोई सवाल ही नहीं है । वह अपना काम होल्डिंग कंपनी के लेवल पर होल्डिंग कंपनी ही करेगी और जो उसकी सब्सिडियरीज है वे अपने कामों के लिए और अपने प्रशासनिक कामों के लिए भी

वे सभी होल्डिंग कंपनी के प्रति ही जिम्मेवार होंगी ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Jagesh Desai.

श्री कैलाश पति मिश्र : प्रबन्धन पर सरकार का अधिकार है या नहीं, इसका उत्तर अभी नहीं मिला ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It has been answered in a way. Yes, Mr. Jagesh Desai.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the honourable Minister to the last page of the statement. Sir, the thrust of the Government is that there should be efficiency in the public sector and through efficiency losses should be reduced and profits should be enhanced. But I am: surprised to find from the statement that in the case of 12 companies the position is such that as compared to 1986-87, in six companies the target of loss has been increased and in three companies the targets of profits are being reduced. Generally, Sir, the targets are always on the side of increase except under some special circumstances. I would like to know from the honourable Minister why in the case of these six companies the target of loss has been increased. For example in the case of Richardson & Cruddas, the loss was Rs. 3. 48 crores in 1986-87 and now the target has been increased to Rs. 6. 39 crores. Similarly, in the case of Braithwaite & Co. Ltd. also,, the loss in 1986-87 was Rs. 4. 71 crores while the target has been increased to Rs. 5. 80 crores. And, Sir, in the case of two companies, while profits were being earned previously, the target has been reduced now. I would like to know the leason for these things and also how these targets are fixed. I am saying this because this will result in complacency and efficiency will be reduced. I would like to know from the honourable Minister what . action the Government is going to take in this regard. -

PROF. K. K. TEWARY; Sir, the Government has taken all these factors into account and if the overall performance of the public sector in terms of net profits is taken into account, there has been an improvement. It is not 'fact that the public sector, across the board, has been making losses.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: I have not said like that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: "I will give you an opportunity, Mr. Desai, if the Minister does not reply to your question fully.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY; There are companies which have made losses during 1985-86 and there are companies which have been making losses for 5 years or 4 years; we do not deny that. But in recent years, specially last two years, Government sas taken all possible steps to improve the functioning, overall efficiency, of the public sector, and many steps have been taken naturally. But the problem is so gigantic and it will take time. The losses which are visible have taken place in certain sector—for example, the steel sector, the coal sector and mineral and metals. So these major sectors have made losses. But, Sir, in. 1986-87, again, the same sectors have shown s remarkable improvement. Those figures have also been given. Therefore, I think we should not go only by certain companies whose performance has not been up to our level of satisfaction. Sir, about the two ' companies mentioned' by the hon. Member, I can inform him that the targets set for 1986-87 were conditional, and they are provisional figures, because these companies were expecting that their interest burden will mount in 1986-87. So that component, liability to pay higher interest on loans taken by the companies and also since 1985-86 and 1986-87 there have been negotiations going on for new wage settlements—these liabilities have also been included in the figures. Therefore, the targets have been shown a little lower than the earlier years.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jagesh Desai,

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: Mr. Chairman. Sir, as regards the working of the public sector there is no doubt that after the Prime Minister gave personal attention the efficiency increased and many companies which were making losses are making profits now. But my^question is quite different. What I want to say Sir

is that in the cases of companies which earned profits in 1986-87 the targets for 1987-88 have been at a lesser level.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes. The question is why the targets for the next year were reduced.

PROF. K. K, TEWARY; Sir, the targets are shown in terms of performance. As I said, these companies have lots of problems. Both the companies mentioned here and some others who have scaled down the performance targets are all ta-ken-over units. They have myraids of problems in terms of technology, in -terms of old machinery, additional burden of interest payment during 1986-87, and (hen, negotiations are on for wage settlements. These have all to b_e borne by the companies. Therefore, very realistic targets have been set, keeping all these factors into account.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Kaldate.

डा० दामू काल्दाते : सभापति महोदय, सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों को जो भी घाटा आता है इसके जो कुछ कारण हैं उनमें से एक कारण यह भी है कि this has become an old boys' club. कहीं कई ऐसे सरकारी अधिकारी जिनको कि इन उद्यमी क्षेत्रों का अनुभव नहीं होता जो लोन सर्विसेज पर वहां चले जाते हैं और उनको एडीशनल भत्ता भी मिलता है, लेकिन जो उस उपक्रम के बारे में जानकारी चाहिये रा-मैटीरियल से लेकर फिनिश्ड प्रोडक्टस की मार्केटिंग की उसकी जानकारी भी न होने के कारण भी लासेज हो जाते हैं, तो क्या इस दृष्टि से सरकार ने कभी देखा है कि क्या इनके लासेज का एक यह भी कारण हैं कि यह ओल्ड ब्वायज क्लब हो गया हैं ? इसलिये यह ओल्ड ब्वायज क्लब डिजाल्व करके सही मायने में इसकी जानकारी रखने वाले लोगों को वहां रखा जायेगा इस दृष्टि से सरकार कोई प्रयास करेगी ?

प्रो० के० के० तिवारी : सभापति महोदय, सम्मानित सदस्य को मैं यह सूचना देना चाहूंगा कि यह नये और पुराने लोगों का क्लब नहीं है बल्कि यह राष्ट्र को आगे ले जाने, राष्ट्र की आर्थिक स्थिति को आत्म-निर्भर करने और स्वावलम्बी करने का एक संकल्प है । दर्शन है और उसके तहत इस संस्था को स्थापित किया गया है और इसमें इनकी भूमिका बड़ी ऐतिहासिक रही है अगर हम देश के विकास की गति को देखें और इन सारी बातों पर विचार करें ।

यह भी मैं सूचना आपको देना चाहूंगा कि जो यह ओल्ड ब्वायज क्लब की चर्चा आप कर रहे हैं, शायद आपका संकेत है उन अधिकारियों से जो बाहर के हैं या नौकरशाही में हैं, आई०ए०एस० की चर्चा शायद हुआ करती है, उनको हम पब्लिक सक्टर में नहीं रखते । अब किसी भी अधिकारी को पब्लिक सैक्टर के लिये चुनाव करना होता है और त्यागपत्र देकर ऐजा-र्शन सीक करना होता है । इसलिये प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस पर ध्यान दिया और सरकार ने तय किया कि इसमें सिर्फ टैक्नोक्रटस को ही हम रखेंगे । उसके लिये टार्गेट्स फिक्स करें और एम०ओ०यू० तय करेंगे । इसलिये हमारी कमिटमेंट है कि हम इसको इंप्रूव करें और उसके रीजल्ट्स सामने आने लगे हैं ।

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH; Sir, our endeavour is to cut down wasteful expenditure'or at least to reduce losses that are incurred by he public sector undertakings. In fact, what we find is that in similar cases there are two or three public sector undertakings operating in the same city. For instance, there is N. T. C. in Kanpur. There is also B. I. C. in Kanpur. Why can't you merge similar types of organisations which are increasing our losses?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You don't want competition.

SHRl BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: I want to know why they should not cut down this wasteful expenditure which is an unnecessary burden on the exchequer, by merging such units. The Prime Minister himself has said that such units should be merged.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Sir, the confusion persists. Merger is not the same thing as the concept of a holding company.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, he says: "Why don't you merge'?

PROF. K. K, TEWARY; We have not decided about merging the companies. We have thought about organisational framework or structural framework. I will come to the concept of holding companies. To begin with, the holding companies have started functioning- in the engineering sector and it is just an experiment. As and when necessity for more holding companies arises, the Government will definitely look into it. I must make it clear that the holding company is not a' panacea for all diseases.. It is just an experiment. So far as merger is concerned, we have not thought of merger. If there is more tahn one company in the same production line, then we have a very healthy competition. We have not gone in for merger. We have gone in for holding companies because of better coordination and better administrative set up.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA; Sir, the Minister says that the holding companies' will be able to reduce the losses. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that there are companies which are holding companies such as Coal India Limited. If that is the case, I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to why the performance targets have been fixed lower in the case of two companies and in the case of other two, they have made it plus. I would like to know from the hon. ' Minister what are the factors which are responsible for such poor performance. How does he explain that some categories of industries, even though they are under the category of holding companies, are not doing well?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I would like to know from the hon. Member whether he is addressing Coal Ministry or my Ministry of Public Enterprises.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA; I am talking about the industries which are mentioned in the question.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY; It all depends on the internal problems of the company concerned. Some companies are better placed in terms of technology.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time is over. Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Public sector companies incurring losses

*161. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE; Will the Minister of INDUSTRY, be pleased to state;

(a) whether any public sector companies under his Ministry have been closed down due to heavy losses; and

(b) if so, what are the names of such. companies and the quantum of losses incurred by them so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES" IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. K. 'K. TEWARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Expert Cornmittee on Essentia] Drugs

165. SHRIMATI SUDHA VIJAY JOSHI;
SHRl N. RAJANGAM:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have set up an expert • Committee to determine the list of essential drugs;

(b) if so, what are the names of its members and the terms of reference made to the Committee; and

(c) by when it is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER. OF INDUSTRY (SHRl J. VENGALA RAO)- (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The names of the Members of the Committee constituted to identify drugs to be included in the proposed category II as partially modified on 2nd March, 1987 are given in the attached statement *(See* below). The Committee's task is to draw up a list of essential drugs which would form Category

(c) The Cornmittee shall submit its report within two months.